

4. Operating rooms, dressing rooms and dispensary.....4 months
5. Obstetrical nursing.....4 months
6. Children3 months
7. Contagion3 months
8. Dietetics2 months
9. Night duty.....4 months
10. Vacation2 months
11. Open time.....3 months

In the establishment of a school and a definite curriculum of lectures, classes and demonstrations, the teaching staff and corps of lecturers and instructors becomes the next consideration. Upon the superintendent or principal of the training school and her assistants rests largely the clinical instruction of the students. That this teaching staff shall be adequate and prepared for the teaching of nurses will to a great extent be a guaranty of the fitness of the school to graduate women in nursing.

Instruction to be effective implies equipment and space. A class-room, lecture-room, a laboratory and a quiet study-room or library are at least essential to the fitness and dignity of a school.

On the requirements for entrance and the conditions of the home life of the nurse during her course of training, the law is silent.

Upon the school, therefore, rests the responsibility of the character of the women admitted. If the educational requirement is low, the character of the instruction is usually of low grade and acts as a deterrent to the discriminating applicant. We may concede that the requirements of preliminary education should be at least what is required in other technical schools of the State, viz.: a high school course or its equivalent. This should insure the capability to grasp intelligently the subjects involved, and would bring a maturity of mind and physique to the responsible and exacting demands of nursing.

The living conditions and social life in the nurse's home should compare favorably with that of the college and boarding school. The government of the home may be largely in the hands of the students themselves, who should be able to maintain its dignity and tone.

In establishing a standard for accrediting schools, it will at first be impossible to make the requirement as high as that maintained in schools favored by location and facilities, both educational and financial. By establishing a reasonable standard it is endeavored to meet and assist the other schools in preparing their graduates for examination and registration.

Registration, however, will not guarantee a nurse nor vouch for the finer qualities of education and character that go to make an efficient worker in the many lines for which a nurse by her general training is peculiarly fitted. It is, however, evidence that she has received ample instruction in theory and practice.

Thoughtful women of education in selecting a career will be more likely to adopt that of a nurse when it has the advantage of state regulation and state protection. It will be borne in

mind that the demand is insistent and urgent, especially from surgeons and obstetricians for more thorough preparation, in the training school. Public health service is also making very strong demands, recognizing that the nurse has become an essential and indispensable part of public health work, especially tuberculosis, school nursing and infant mortality. Public health organizations are urging the training schools to provide instruction that will enable their graduates to render efficient service in the various fields of modern sanitary science. In many instances these organizations are placing at the disposal of the schools, facilities for study and practical training for student nurses, who desire later to engage in public health work.

In conclusion, it may be stated that the energies of the Bureau of Registration shall be directed towards the following objects:

1. To maintain a good ethical and educational standard in nursing.
2. To assist in improving and advancing methods of teaching in training schools.
3. To aid affiliation between schools and to encourage preliminary education, relative to the study of nursing in high schools and colleges.
4. To encourage the special preparation of nurses for teachers of nursing.

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SOCIETY REPORT

ORANGE COUNTY.

The following officers were installed at the Twenty-fifth Annual Banquet, May 5th, 1914: Dr. D. W. Hasson, Buena Park, President; Dr. J. J. Clark, Santa Ana, Vice-President; Dr. John Wehrly, Santa Ana, Secretary; Dr. H. S. Gordon, Santa Ana, Treasurer. After the installation Dr. Jos. M. King gave a very interesting fifteen minutes' talk on his recent European trip. Dr. John L. Dryer gave a short history of the Orange County Medical Association for the last twenty-five years. Of the eleven original members there were only three left, Drs. J. L. Dryer, C. D. Ball and J. P. Boyd—four of the eleven members died and four removed to other fields.

The following were elected as new members: Drs. Albert Osborne and W. W. Davis of Anaheim.
JOHN WEHRLY, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO SOCIETY FOR MEDICAL IMPROVEMENT.

Regular meeting May 19th, 1914, Hotel Sacramento, 8:40 p. m., President J. W. James in the Chair, twenty-five members present. Minutes read and approved.

The meeting was devoted to reviews of current medical literature. The following members gave reviews of the following journals:

J. B. Harris, Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetric.
E. T. Rulison, N. Y. Medical Journal.
M. Seavy, Interstate Medical Journal.
E. W. Twitchell, Munchener Medizinische Wochenschrift.

Discussion by Drs. Jones-Beattie.

Dr. Beattie suggested filing Journals of members at City Library.

Dr. W. Cress elected to membership.

Dr. G. Wilson elected to membership.

Adjourned 10:30 p. m.

F. F. GUNDRUM, Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Section on Medicine, May 5th, 1914.

1. The Diagnosis of Diabetes. Thomas Addis.
2. The Utility of Catarrhal Vaccine. Francis Williams. Discussed by Cullen Welty, K. Pischel and A. A. O'Neill.
3. The Disturbance of Nitrogen Metabolism in Anaphylaxis. Discussed by W. Ophuls.

General Meeting (Held in Kohler & Chase Hall), May 12th, 1914.

1. Advantages of Screen over Plate Work in Gastro-Intestinal Diagnosis. (Illustrated by lantern slides.) W. C. Alvarez.
2. Industrial Insurance in California. H. B. A. Kugeler. Discussed by H. Herrington, F. Williams, M. Gibbons, G. C. Macdonald, J. Graves, C. G. Kuhlman, F. C. Keck, G. Mize, F. P. Topping, D. B. Plymire and G. G. Kenyon.

Surgical Section, May 19th, 1914.

1. Pseudo Cysts in Chronic Pancreatitis. H. A. L. Ryfkogel and G. H. Taubles.
2. Points of Interest in Technic of Gastro-Enterostomy. P. Campiche. Discussed by D. Tait and J. H. Barbat.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Section, May 26th, 1914.

1. Exhibition of Operated Tonsil Cases. G. W. Caldwell.
2. (a) Labyrinthine Fistula.
(b) Heath Operation.
(c) Paralysis of Left Vocal Cord.
(d) Serous Labyrinthitis. H. B. Graham.
3. Double Dacryostenosis. L. D. Green.
4. Case of Deafness on Right Side resulting from Simultaneous Blow in Front of and Behind Left Ear. Fracture of Petrous Portion of Temporal Bone. C. F. Welty. Discussed by S. Beasley, O. Tobriner, H. Horn and J. J. Kingwell.
5. Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve Paralysis due to Aneurysm. A. Baer.
6. Pain in Ear—Reflex from Nose. H. Y. McNaught.
7. Exhibit of Ear Case for Diagnosis. J. J. Kingwell.

TULARE COUNTY.

At the regular meeting of the Tulare County Medical Society held May 5, 1914, the following resolution was passed:

It is resolved by the Tulare County Medical Society that our members shall cooperate with the State Industrial Accident Commission in working out the Workingmen's Compensation Act under the fee bill proposed by them and that no member shall contract with any insurance company for services at any less rate than set forth in that fee bill.

A. W. PRESTON, Secretary.

BOOK REVIEWS

"Obstetrics." Edited by Jos. B. DeLee. Practical Medicine Series. 1913, Vol. VII. Year Book Pub. Co., Chicago. Price \$1.25.

This volume of 232 pages consists, for the greater part, of abstracts of articles published in journals both at home and abroad. Like last year's volume the contents is divided into four parts, namely, Pregnancy, Labor, Puerperium and New-born. The question of Serodiagnosis of Pregnancy is gone into at great length. The editor's comment beginning on page 23 sums up the principle involved. For one who hasn't the time to keep up with the literature, this compact little volume offers a means of getting most of the up-to-date information in a very easy way. L. I. B.

A **Synopsis of Medical Treatment.** By George Cheever Shattuck, M.D., Assistant Physician to the Massachusetts General Hospital. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Boston: W. M. Leonard, Publisher. 1914.

This book has the virtues and the faults of compendia of its kind. For those who like their knowledge served in tabloid form it ought to prove useful, since there is a good deal of information in easily accessible form. The chief fault is in the lack of fulness, both as to matter included and as to explanation of statements made. For example, the unexplained statement as to typhoid fever that "Coleman's diet, if used indiscriminately, may perhaps cause death" can hardly be anything but mystifying.

A **Treatise on Diseases of the Skin.** For the use of advanced students and practitioners. By Henry W. Stelwagon, M.D., Ph.D., Professor of Dermatology, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Seventh edition, thoroughly revised. Octavo of 1250 pages, with 334 text-illustrations, and 33 full-page colored and half-tone plates. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1914. Cloth, \$6.00 net; Half Morocco, \$7.50 net.

This deservedly popular treatise is probably the most widely used of text-books on cutaneous medicine in the English language. Its scope is such that it is not only very useful to the general practitioner, but is of value as a reference book for the specialist. The numerous excellent illustrations add greatly to the value of the volume. This edition (the 7th) contains much new matter, bringing it up-to-date (November, 1913). H. E. A.

The Psychology of Insanity. By Bernard Hart, Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature. Cambridge University Press. 1912.

This little volume of 172 pages is one of the most interesting treatises on the subject of the psychology of the insane that the reviewer has ever read. An analytical development of the history and psychological manifestations of the insane is very briefly given in a delightful style. The influence of the Freudian school on the trend of modern abnormal psychology is felt throughout the work, but, what is rare among the followers of Freud, no didactic statements are made. Each of the elements entering into abnormal states, viz., complexes, conflict, repression, dissociation, projection and phantasy, are given separate chapters and are clearly defined and explained. In all, it is a valuable book for any student of psychology or of medicine.